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DRIVE ASSEMBLY FOR DRIVING A ROTARY MEMBER, IN PARTICULAR
5 A COMBUSTION ENGINE WATER PUMP SHAFT

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a drive assembly
for driving a rotary member, in particular a combustion
10 engine water pump shaft.

BACKGROUND ART

To control the temperature of combustion engines, to
which the following description refers purely by way of
example, cooling circuits are used in which a cooling
15 fluid, normally water, is circulated by a rotary pump. As
is known, the pump is operated by the combustion engine
itself via a mechanical belt drive, in which a flexible
belt is looped about the pulleys fitted to the drive
shaft and the pump shaft. The pump is therefore operated
20 continuously by the engine, and continuously circulates
cooling fluid, even when the engine is started up and the
temperature of the engine is gradually rising to the
optimum running level. Prior to reaching running
temperature, however, the engine does not operate at its
25 best, and pollutant emissions are normally high, so that
circulating cooling water at this time increases the time
taken to reach running temperature and, consequently, the
amount of pollutant emissions produced.

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DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a drive assembly for driving a rotary member, and which provides a straightforward, low-cost solution to the
5 above problem, in particular, by operating the pump independently of the operating mode of the engine, while at the same time ensuring safe engine operating conditions.

According to the present invention, there is
10 provided a drive assembly for driving a rotary member, in particular the shaft of a pump of a combustion engine; the assembly being characterized by comprising a movable supporting member; a drive wheel fitted idly to said movable supporting member; elastic means for moving said
15 movable supporting member, so that said drive wheel angularly engages said rotary member and a drive member, powered by said combustion engine, to drive the rotary member; and actuating means which can be activated to exert a force in opposition to that exerted by said
20 elastic means, to detach said drive wheel from at least one of said rotary member and said drive member.

In the assembly defined above, said elastic means preferably exert a force, to push said drive wheel against said rotary member and said drive member, which
25 is greater than the travel resistance of said actuating means when maintained in a disabled rest condition.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A number of non-limiting embodiments of the

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invention will be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic side view of a combustion engine, in which a water pump is driven by a first preferred embodiment of the drive assembly according to the present invention;

Figures 2 and 3 show the Figure 1 drive assembly in two different operating positions;

Figure 4 shows a larger-scale detail of Figure 1;

Figure 5 shows a section along line V-V in Figure 4;

Figure 6 shows a side view of a second preferred embodiment of the drive assembly according to the present invention;

Figure 7 shows a section along line VII-VII in Figure 6;

Figure 8 shows a section along line VIII-VIII in Figure 7;

Figure 9 shows an exploded view in perspective of the Figure 6 drive assembly; /

Figure 10 shows a section of a variation of a detail in Figure 5.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Number 1 in Figure 1 indicates as a whole a combustion engine, an output shaft 2 of which, rotating about an axis 3, is fitted with a drive pulley 4, about which is looped an endless drive belt 5 for driving one or more auxiliary members.

Engine 1 is cooled by a water cooling circuit

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comprising a pump 7, which, in the example described, is driven by belt 5 via a drive assembly 8 interposed between belt 5 and a pulley 10 fitted to the shaft 11 of pump 7 to rotate about an axis 12 parallel to axis 3, and
5 covered externally with a layer of soft material.

Assembly 8 permits disconnection of pump 7 from belt 5, and comprises a fixed supporting frame 14 - in the example shown, a plate type; an arm 15 made of molded plastic material and movable with respect to axes 3 and
10 12; and a drive wheel 16 fitted idly to an end portion 18 (Figure 5) of arm 15 to rotate about an axis 19 parallel to axes 3 and 12. In the Figure 10 variation, arm 15 is symmetrical with respect to a longitudinal plane P, and comprises two contoured portions 15a of the same shape
15 and size and made of molded plastic material. Portions 15a face and contact each other on opposite sides of the plane P of symmetry of arm 15 and of wheel 16, perpendicular to the axis A of rotation of wheel 16, and are connected integrally to each other, e.g. welded,
20 riveted, or by other equivalent joining means, to define a fork-shaped end portion B to which drive wheel 16 is hinged. Fork-shaped portion B has two arms 15b, each of which is fitted integrally with a variable-diameter cylindrical projection 15c, which, when portions 15a are
25 connected, extends towards the other projection 15c, coaxially with axis A, to define, together with the other projection 15a, a hinge pin to which wheel 16 is mounted to rotate about axis A with the interposition of a

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rolling-contact bearing. Wheel 16 is conveniently made of plastic material, and is defined circumferentially by a sculpted convex surface to assist drainage of any water between the wheel and belt. A tubular connecting portion
5 20 of arm 15, opposite portion 18, is hinged to a portion 21 of a substantially L-shaped rocker arm lever 22 to rotate, with respect to lever 22, about an axis 23 parallel to axis 19 and coincident with an axis of symmetry of tubular portion 20.

10 As shown, particularly in Figure 5, connecting portion 20 comprises an annular end wall 25; and two cylindrical tubular walls 26 and 27, which extend from annular end wall 25, coaxially with axis 23, are located one inside the other, and are of different lengths. In
15 particular, inner tubular wall 26 is longer than tubular wall 27. Together with annular end wall 25, tubular walls 26 and 27 define an annular cavity 29 housing a wire torsion spring 30, one end of which is connected in known and angularly fixed manner to portion 20, and the
20 opposite end of which is connected in angularly fixed manner to portion 21 of lever 22. Conveniently, the opposite ends of spring 30 rest on respective shoulders integral with respective portions 20 and 21, or are inserted inside respective radial openings formed in
25 portions 20 and 21.

As shown in Figure 5, portion 21 of lever 22 comprises a cup-shaped cover body 32, in turn comprising an end wall 33 facing wall 25 and spring 30; and a

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cylindrical wall 34, which extends towards wall 27, coaxially with axis 23, and is fitted end to end to wall 27, so as to rotate about axis 23 and close cavity 29 to define a closed chamber for spring 30. As shown in Figure 5, portion 21 also comprises a hinge pin 35 extending coaxially with axis 23 and integrally from an inner surface of end wall 33 towards frame 14, and engaging tubular wall 26 in rotary manner. The outer tubular wall 27 has a radial appendix 36, in which is formed an axial hole 37 parallel to and eccentric with respect to axis 23, and which can be aligned with a corresponding hole 38 formed through a radial extension of end wall 33.

With reference to Figure 4, an intermediate portion 40 of lever 22 is fitted to a hinge pin 41, integral with frame 14, to rotate about an axis 43 parallel to axes 19 and 23, and is locked axially by a retaining ring 44 fitted to the end of pin 41 to keep portions 20 and 21 connected. The end 45 of lever 22 is connected by a joint 46 to the output member of an electric linear actuator 47, which is independent of the engine and, when disabled, has a travel resistance which is less than the force exerted by spring 30.

Starting from the Figure 3 assembly condition of assembly 8, in which actuator 47 is disabled, and a retaining pin 49 (Figure 3) is inserted inside holes 37 and 38 to load spring 30 and keep arm 15 and lever 22 in fixed relative angular positions, frame 14 is fixed to a fixed support 50 by means of two screws (not shown). At

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this point, pin 49 is extracted, and the loaded spring 30 rotates arm 15 clockwise in Figure 3 to force drive wheel 16 against pulley 10 and against the back of the portion 5a of belt 5 extending about pulley 4, as shown in Figure 1. In which position, power is transferred by assembly 8 from belt 5 to drive wheel 16, so that pump 7 pumps the engine cooling fluid.

When cooling of the combustion engine is not required, or is conveniently to be disabled, actuator 47 is operated, so that its output member withdraws to rotate lever 22 clockwise in opposition to the force of spring 30, and gradually move connecting portion 20 of arm 15 along a portion of a circle, coaxial with axis 43, to detach wheel 16 from pulley 10, while still keeping wheel 16 in contact with the back of portion 5a of belt 5, as shown in Figure 2.

When actuator 47 is disabled, spring 30 - by exerting greater force than the no-load resistance of actuator 47 at rest, and the resistance produced by sliding friction of the parts in relative movement - instantly moves wheel 16 back into contact with pulley 10, thus immediately restarting pump 7. Using an auxiliary drive wheel movable crosswise to its axis 19 of rotation by an independent actuator therefore enables pump 7 to be turned on/off as required by the temperature conditions of the engine, while pressure spring 30 ensures sufficient power transmission contact pressure between the parts in relative movement, and restores the

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contact pressure in the event of malfunctioning of the assembly - in particular, of actuator 47 - to prevent overheating of the combustion engine.

The Figure 6 to 8 embodiment relates to a drive
5 assembly 52, which differs from assembly 8 as regards a number of construction details, and the component parts of which are indicated, where possible, using the same reference numbers as for the corresponding parts of assembly 8.

10 Assembly 52 has no rocker arm lever 22, and connecting portion 20 of arm 15 is fitted to a fixed frame 53, which differs from frame 14 by comprising a hollow housing portion 54, and a connecting plate 55 projecting from portion 54 and perpendicular to axis 23.
15 On the side facing connecting plate 55, hollow portion 54 comprises a recess 56 (Figures 8 and 9) bounded by a cylindrical surface 57, which extends coaxially with axis 23 and inside a dihedron with its vertex along axis 23 and an angle of about 150°, and has a radius longer than
20 the outer radius of outer tubular wall 27, which, in this case, is longer than tubular wall 26.

Connecting portion 20 of arm 15 is located over connecting plate 55, is housed inside recess 56, coaxially with axis 23, and is connected to connecting
25 plate 55 by a hinge-and-cam-actuating assembly 58 for moving connecting portion 20 to and from surface 57 along a circular trajectory. More specifically, assembly 58 comprises a hinge/actuating body 59 having a

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substantially T-shaped longitudinal section, and comprising a hinge pin 60, the outer cylindrical surface of which extends coaxially with axis 23 and through tubular wall 26. Body 59 also comprises a plate 61
5 integral with one end of hinge pin 60 and located on the opposite side of connecting portion 20 to plate 55. Plate 61 has an annular rib 62 facing connecting portion 20 and fitted to wall 27 of portion 20 with the interposition of a bush 63. Hinge pin 60 engages tubular wall 26 in rotary
10 manner to enable connecting portion 20 to rotate in opposite directions about axis 23 with respect to frame 53, and has an axial through hole 65 formed along an axis 66 parallel to and eccentric with respect to axis 23, and which is engaged in rotary manner by a hinge pin 67
15 integral with connecting plate 55 and facing surface 57. Two opposite oscillation-damping bushes 60 are interposed between hinge pin 60 and hinge pin 67.

Hinge pin 67 is hollow and fitted through with a screw 70, which is coaxial with axis 66, has a threaded
20 end portion 71 engaging a threaded hole in fixed supporting body 50, and has a head 72 which presses on plate 61 to axially lock connecting portion 20.

Plate 61 comprises a radial appendix 74 having a curved slot 75 coaxial with eccentric axis 66. Slot 75 is
25 bounded outwards by curved toothing 76 coaxial with eccentric axis 66, and houses a pinion 77 meshing with toothing 76. Pinion 77 and toothing 76 form part of a gear drive 78, in turn forming part of assembly 58 and

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also comprising a gear 79 fitted to the same shaft as pinion 77 and meshing with a sprocket wheel 80 fitted to the output shaft of an electric motor 81 independent of combustion engine 1 and housed, adjacent to recess 56,
5 inside portion 54.

In actual use, starting from the operating condition in which spring 30 presses wheel 16 against pulley 10 and the back of belt 5, operation of motor 81 rotates hinge pin 60 about eccentric axis 66, so that connecting
10 portion 20 moves along a circular trajectory centered about axis 66, and wheel 16 is gradually withdrawn from pulley 10, while still being pushed against the back of belt 5, as described with reference to assembly 8. As in assembly 8, in the event of a malfunction or simply non-
15 operation of motor 81, spring 30 of assembly 52 also overcomes the resistance of the motor, the gear drive, and the cam coupling, to push wheel 16 back into contact with both pulley 10 and the back of belt 5, thus starting pump 7 to cool the engine.

20 Assemblies 8 and 52 therefore provide, on the one hand, for transmitting power to pump 7 in exactly the same way as a direct belt drive, and, on the other, for enabling the cooling fluid to be cut off to allow the engine to reach steady running temperature fairly
25 quickly, thus reducing pollutant emissions.

Assemblies 8 and 52 also ensure safe operation of the engine, by both automatically transmitting power, and so activating the pump, in the event of malfunctioning or

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difficulty in operating the electric actuators.

Forming the arm by joining two perfectly identical portions 15a makes for a modular arm which can be produced in one mold; and projections 15c, integral with
5 the arms of fork-shaped portion B, enable wheel 16 to be assembled with no screws, and simultaneously with assembly of arm 15, thus saving considerable time and money.

Clearly, changes may be made to assemblies 8 and 52
10 as described herein without, however, departing from the scope of the present invention. In particular, drives other than those indicated by way of example may be provided between the linear actuator or electric motor and arm 15 supporting drive wheel 16. The linear actuator
15 or electric motor itself may also be replaced by other, e.g. hydraulic, linear actuators/motors; and, as opposed to a friction wheel, wheel 16 may be an ordinary toothed wheel; in which case, the belt must be toothed at the back.

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